

VIII.—Descriptions of two new Species of Wrens from Ecuador.

By OSBERT SALVIN, M.A., F.R.S.

(Plate III.)

THE two Wrens described in this paper were both procured in Ecuador through the intervention of Mr. Clarence Buckley. The first (*Cistothorus brunneiceps*) was obtained by Mr. Buckley himself, in the neighbourhood of Sical, a village lying about twenty miles to the south-east of Cuenca, at an elevation of 7000 feet; the other (*Microcerculus tenuatus*) was contained in a collection of birds' skins made by his correspondent, Mr. Illingworth, in the Balzar Mountains—a range lying to the north of Guayaquil, and forming a spur of the Andes running in a south-westerly direction from the main chain.

† *CISTOTHORUS BRUNNEICEPS*. (Plate III. fig. 1.)

Suprà fulvescenti-brunneus, capite summo, cervice posticâ et uropygio unicoloribus, interscapulii plumis nigris sordido albo medialiter vittatis, alis extûs et caudâ distinctè nigro transfasciatis, superciliis et hypochondriis fulvis, genis nigro irroratis; subtûs medialiter sordidè albus; rostro corneo, mandibulæ basi et pedibus carneis: long. tota 4·5, alæ 1·85, caudæ 1·8, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·8.

*Hab.* Sical, Ecuador (*Buckley*).

*Mus.* nostro.

*Obs.* Species *C. polyglotto* affinis, sed crassitie majore et capite summo unicolori brunneo nec striolato distinguenda.

Of this species Mr. Buckley has sent us several specimens, all agreeing together, and differing both from *C. polyglottus* and from the descriptions of *C. æquatorialis*, Lawr. (Ann. Lyc. N. Y. x. p. 3), and of *C. graminicola*, Tacz. (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 130), in its plain-coloured brown head, these other species (if, indeed, they are different from *C. polyglottus*, which I much doubt) all having the head distinctly striped.

I at one time thought that the present bird was Mr. Lawrence's *C. æquatorialis*, from the fact of both coming from the same country; but I cannot reconcile the differences between my bird and Mr. Lawrence's description, especially as regards the colouring of the head.

The figure is taken from one of Mr. Buckley's specimens.

† *MICROCERCULUS TÆNIATUS*. (Plate III. fig. 2.)

Suprà brunneus ferè unicolor, alis et caudâ quoque nigricanti-brunneis immaculatis, illis tamen vix pallidiore brunneo limbatis; subtùs omniño tæniatus, plumis singulis fusco-nigro et albo latè transfasciatis, hypochondriis imis brunneis vix nigro transvittatis, rostro corneo, mandibulæ basi albicante, pedibus fusco-plumbeis: long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·3, caudæ 0·9, rostri a rictu 1·0, tarsi 0·9.

*Hab.* in montibus "Balzar" æquat. occid. (*Illingworth*).

*Mus.* nostro.

*Obs.* Species *M. lusciniæ* et *M. albigulari* affinis sed fasciis distinctis corporis inferioris facile distinguenda.

This makes the seventh species now known of the genus *Microcerculus*, the present bird belonging to the section which has the wing plain and without the conspicuous white bar which distinguishes *M. bambla*.

Its nearest ally seems to be *M. albigularis*, of Eastern Ecuador, from which it differs in the clear markings of the undersurface.

IX.—*On an apparently new Parrot of the genus Conurus.*

By P. L. SELATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Plate IV.)

MESSRS. Salvin and Godman have kindly parted in my favour with one of two examples of a species of *Conurus* which they have recently acquired, unfortunately without any authentic information as to its "*lieu de provenance*," which, however, is supposed to be "Demerara." Whether this be the case or not, the species to which it belongs seems to be undescribed; and as it is of great beauty, I think a Plate in 'The Ibis' may be well devoted to making it known. I therefore propose to characterize it as follows:—

*CONURUS EGREGIUS*, sp. nov. (Plate IV.)

Viridis; fronte brunnescenti-nigrâ, plumis auricularibus et maculâ gulæ mediâ cupreis; cervicis laterum et pectoris plumis albicante flavido marginatis, tanquam squa-



J.G.Keulemans lith.

Hanhart imp

1. CISTOTHORUS BRUNNEICEPS  
2 MICROCERCULUS TÆNIATUS